



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

The highest grade of commercial schools in Germany is the college of commerce (*Handelshochschule*). The completion of a nine years' course in an approved secondary school is prerequisite to admission. In this respect these institutions are on the same level with the universities. There are six of these schools in Germany, the oldest dating from 1898. The college at Cologne, regarded by Farrington as the "best representative of the German colleges of commerce," has a fourfold purpose: (1) to offer a thorough general and commercial education to those who expect to devote themselves to a commercial calling; (2) to give professional training to prospective commercial-school teachers; (3) to furnish young administrative and consular officials, secretaries of chambers of commerce, and the like, an opportunity for acquiring special mercantile information; and (4) to offer opportunities to practical merchants to render themselves more proficient. Women are admitted on equal terms with men.

NATHANIEL BUTLER

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

---

*Societal Evolution: A Study of the Evolutionary Basis of the Science of Society.* By ALBERT GALLOWAY KELLER. New York: Macmillan, 1915. Pp. ix+338.

This study is a serious and thoughtful attempt to apply the Darwinian theory as developed in the field of biology to the phenomena of society. Discarding the philosophical implications of the doctrine, Professor Keller seeks to explain the growth, development, and persistence of mores in human society by application of the scientific formulae of variation, selection, transmission, and adaptation. The author believes that these factors are active in the life of societies as in the life of organisms. This central thought is an extension of the work of the late Professor Sumner, to whom the writer frequently refers and from whom he draws much illustrative material. The book merits thorough study by all who desire a clear working conception of the fundamentals of societal development from the evolutionary point of view.

LEONARD D. WHITE

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

---

*A History of Mediaeval and Modern Europe, for Secondary Schools.* By WILLIAM STEARNS DAVIS, assisted by NORMAN SHAW MCKENDRICK. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1914. Pp. 560.

This new text is evidently written to meet the demand for a course in European history covering in one year the period from the fall of Rome to the present time. It was no easy task to make a text that was something else than a lifeless epitome. The work of selection and the difficulties of clear statement were great, but the authors have been very successful, on the whole. Of course, as to selection and proportions, one may easily disagree. To cite one example: